

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL

VOL. V.]

General Summary of News.

[No. 190.]

## ASIA.

The length of our reports on local topics of interest, has occasioned us to fall into arrears on matters of general news, more particularly with regard to communications from the interior of India. We avail ourselves, however, of the temporary relief from other more prominent claims, to give the several articles of Asiatic intelligence which have reached us, under the head of their respective stations.

**Neemutch.**—We have received Letters from the Force under Colonel Ludlow, dated Neemutch, August 18, which relate a very striking and horrible fact, showing the most depraved and vindictive spirit in a miscreant, who met the fate he deserved, and great fidelity and soldier-like conduct in those by whose hands his fate was decided. The substance of the communication is this—

Major Bunce, of the 1st Local Cavalry, was presiding or commanding at the punishment of a villain of his own corps, who was sentenced by a Court Martial to receive 200 lashes for a theft he had committed. The detail of the crime and the sentence of the court being read to the prisoner, he was ordered to strip, and was proceeding to do so, when perceiving a moment in which Major Bunce was not looking towards him, he rushed forward, and having seized the Major and thrown him on the ground, made three stabs at him with a dagger, evidently with a view to murder him; and this would have been effected, but for his haste in the first stabs, and the last or most determined one falling against the scales of the shokose, and being defeated.

Before he could aim another blow, however, the native officers and men rushed forward, and literally cut the assassin to pieces; a fate, says our Correspondent, almost too honorable for such a wretch; but which will, no doubt, make a striking example to all turbulent and vindictive spirits, and therefore, in that respect at least, be productive of good effects.

**Nursingpore.**—We have Letters from this quarter, dated the 23rd of August, which assure us that all is quiet in the hills, and the rains now abundant; general scarcity still prevails, however, and parents still continued to expose their children to sale, in order to provide for their subsistence. The appearance is described to be that of walking skeletons, and their visages full of misery and wretchedness.

The Earthquake of the 16th of June, which extended apparently over the whole of India, was felt also here about the same time. On the 17th of July, a very dreadful storm of thunder and rain was experienced at Nursingpore. Several people were killed by it, and a flash of lightning struck the bungalow of Lieutenant Hayes, of the 2nd Battalion 27th Native Infantry, and totally consumed it, killing a Havildar who was sitting in its rear. It is described to have been a scene altogether as grand in terror as any war of the elements could be imagined to form.

**Nagpore.**—In a former Number, we noticed the distress occasioned by the famine that prevailed at Nagpore, and in the adjoining provinces.

The relief afforded to the laborious poor in the city and its vicinity; has been the means of drawing many of the indigent and starving inhabitants from the surrounding districts to the capital.

At the present moment, not fewer than 20,000 men, women and children, are employed by the Circar, in the construction of roads, and in opening communications towards the country.

Sixteen hundred of the oldest, poorest, and most helpless of the population, are besides daily fed at the expence of the European community, aided by the subscriptions of many of the wealthiest inhabitants of the city.

'Tis thus, that even nations the most hostile are reconciled to our supremacy; by the humane influence of British authority exerted in the cause of humanity.

**Chunar.**—A Letter from Chunar, dated 4th of September, from which Station we received some unfavorable communications some time since, offers us this agreeable counter statement:

Having sounded the alarm of drought, famine, and pestilence, I deem it proper to inform you of our prospects having brightened.

Since the 17th ult. we have had daily rain, and at times very heavy, the quantity altogether so great, that the Natives (never satisfied) pray for a respite. The crops look beautiful, and the whole country assumes a cheering appearance, very different from what met our view in the early part of August. Grain, I am sorry to say, has not yet fallen in price; and still sells at 3-8 and 4 per maund.

**Berhampore.**—A Letter from Berhampore, dated the 9th of September, conveys to us the following general intelligence of local matters in that quarter:

The weather for the last few days has been showery with easterly winds; during the day and night of the 8th, we had a tolerable fall of

rain with strong breezes from the eastward, which has in some degree relieved the minds of the natives from the apprehensions of famine. In former seasons, the low lands in this vicinity were under water in the early part of August, but at this time they are still dry; the latter paddy crops are not very promising, but the most beneficial effects may be hoped for from the rain we have had, and what may be expected from the present appearance of the weather.

The price of grain still continues high. Coarse Rice, which usually sold at from 30 to 32, and frequently 40 seers per Rupee, is now selling at 18 and 20. Gram and Khaliye has risen from 20 to 25, to 12 and 16 seers for the Rupee. This is severely felt by the labouring class of natives, who have large families to support on 2-8 and 3 Rupees per mensem. The natural consequence of these enhanced prices is the increase in price of almost every other necessary of life, much of which may be attributed to the chicanery of the Mahajans and Chowdries, who frequently withhold the supplies of grain from the markets, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Magistrates. The system under which the ryott cultivates his land, enabling them too often to do this with impunity. Of this system I shall speak more fully in a future communication.

The Epidemic Cholera appears to be subsiding; few cases have occurred during the present season, and those principally in the city of Moorshebad, the unhealthiness of which is almost proverbial.

A detachment of His Majesty's 24th Foot reached this, on their way to Gauzeepore—all well, on the 8th.

A murder was committed a few days since at the populous village of Kograh, on the body of a Hindoo woman, in the absence of her husband; it appears they had accumulated in money and jewels to the amount of about 12 or 1500 Rupees, which, conformably to the native custom, was concealed in the house; this the villains carried off unobserved, after strangling the unhappy woman; so well had they concerted their plan, that no suspicion occurred in the neighbourhood until the return of the husband, who found the deceased with a cloth bound tightly over her mouth and round her neck, evidently with a view to prevent her giving any alarm. The offenders have for the present escaped detection, but it is to be hoped they will not long be able to elude the vigilance of the Police.

**Cashmeer.**—The Government Gazette of yesterday states that the Lahore Ukhbars describe the success of Dewan Chund in collecting the revenue at Cashmeer in high terms. His exertions have doubled the amount realized by Mubumud Uzeem Khan, the former Nazim, and this intelligence has of course given great satisfaction to Runjeet Sing. By the same channel we learn that Mubumud Uzeem Khan had quitted Peshawur, and was on his way to Cabul, leaving the former place entirely unguarded. We have no accounts of Shah Shooja, but if he becomes acquainted in time with the evacuation of Peshawur, he will probably assemble his friends, the Khybrees, and endeavour to secure possession of that important city.

**Ceylon.**—A Letter lately received from Ceylon, speaking of the arrival of General Barnes, describes him as an active Officer, who is likely to be very popular. He intends, it is added, to visit every post in the Island, and Sir Robert Brownrigg will accompany him.

A part of the 59th Regiment came to Calcutta by the same ship that brought this Letter, and the remainder of that corps were shortly to follow.

The 19th Regiment were to leave Ceylon in two or three months, but most of the men were enlisting in the 73rd Regiment.

**Penang.**—We have before communicated the intelligence of the death of Colonel Bannerman; and in our Journal of yesterday were detailed the official changes which have taken place at Penang in consequence of this event. The following more detailed account of the funeral, and biographical sketch of Colonel Bannerman, is from the Penang Gazette last received, dated August 14, 1819:—

"It becomes this week our melancholy duty to record the death of our late respectable and respected Governor, the Honorable Colonel John Alexander Bannerman, who, after an illness of a fortnight, expired on Sunday evening last, the 8th instant, in the 61st year of his age, of a supposed scirrhus in the pylorus, or lower orifice of the stomach. He had been Governor of this Colony about 20 months, and had ably and faithfully served the Company in various situations of the highest responsibility during the long period of 43 years—during 9 of which, he held a seat in the Direction. He has left a widow, and 3 sons and 5 daughters, to mourn his irreparable loss. Every possible respect, so justly due from this community, was publicly paid to his memory: the funeral procession being attended not only by all the European inhabitants, but by a prodigious concourse of natives of the various eastern nations of which our population is principally composed. Captain Lumley, of H. M. ship Topaze, Captains Welstead, Rawes, and Larkins, of the H. C. ships General Harris, Warren Hastings, and Marquis Camden, and many of their officers, together with the commanders of several other vessels then in the harbour, united in paying the

last sad honors to the mortal remains of our late Governor. The Pall was supported by Sir Ralph Rice, (the Recorder) W. A. Clubley, Esq. (Member of Council) R. Ibbetson, Esq. (High Sheriff) Colonel Shuldham, David Brown, and James Carnegie, Esq. Capts. Lumley, Welstead, and other principal Gentlemen present. Minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, were fired from the ramparts of Fort Cornwallis during the procession from the Church to the place of interment, and the flag remained throughout the day hoisted half mast:—the same mournful compliment was also paid by the Frigate, the Indiamen, and other ships. Colonel Shuldham had ordered out the whole of the troops, who concluded the painful ceremony by firing three volleys over the grave. The Colonel lies close to the tomb of Mr. Petrie, (one of his predecessors) and 3 other Governors are buried nearly in the same line: for it is remarkable, that of 14 or 15 Chief Magistrates of the Island, only 2 (we understand) ever lived to revisit their native land; of whom one is the present Governor of Mauritius, and Sir Geo. Leath, the other. Three of them have died at sea, and the rest, we believe, in different parts of India.

Though we hope that Colonel Bannerman's friends in Europe will give to the public a more detailed account of his very useful life and important services, yet we are, in the mean time, desirous of recording, even in our fugitive publication, a few particulars which have come to our knowledge—only regretting our inability to furnish a more complete memoir. As a Military man he had seen, we know, a great deal of service under Sir Eyre Coote, Sir Hector Munro, and Lord Cornwallis. Indeed he had scarcely arrived in India, and was yet a Cadet of Infantry on the Madras Establishment, when, in the year 1778, he was made Assistant to the Engineer at the memorable siege of Pondicherry, under Sir Hector Munro. He afterwards served in the arduous and severe campaign with General Goddard's army, and also under Sir Eyre Coote; was again at the reduction of Pondicherry in 1793, and commanded a Battalion at the capture of Ceylon in 1796. During the different Carnatic wars he was repeatedly and severely wounded. In the year 1788, he was employed by Sir Archibald Campbell—then Governor of Madras—in a diplomatic situation of great importance with the Rajah of Travancore.\*

Lastly, and even after he had taken his passage for Europe, he was selected by the Marquis Wellesley to reduce the Polygars of Pungallah Coorche; and having accomplished this service with distinguished credit, he returned home in 1801. In 1806 we find him a Member of the House of Commons; and after having been presented with a superb service of plate by the Court of Directors for his services in India, (in the inscription on which his "spotless integrity" is particularly eulogized,) he was elected a Member of that Court in 1808. He continued in the Direction for 9 years, commanding the esteem and applause of all parties, until appointed, in 1817, Governor of this Presidency.

Colonel Bannerman was in close friendship with Sir John Malcolm, General Munro, Colonel Wilks, and many other eminent Indian characters; and was on terms of personal intimacy and confidence with Marquis Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, Mr. W. Pole, Lord Clive, (the Governor of Madras) and the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, from all of whom he had received many proofs of particular esteem and regard.

But while so much may with great truth be said of his unshaken firmness and impartiality, of his "spotless integrity," and extraordinary zeal, ardour, and devotion in the public service, his private life cannot be forgotten or passed over in silence, distinguished as it was by manly worth, and soldier-like frankness and candour on all occasions, together with such affectionate and lively feelings as rendered him almost, as it were, an object of adoration to his immediate family and friends. To sum up all, we are assured by the Clergyman, who, by his own desire, attended him almost to his last moment, to administer one of the most holy ordinances of our religion, that though he had been called upon, in the course of his professional duty, to visit many persons in the same affecting situation, yet he never remembered to have witnessed patient composure and perfect submission to the dispensations of Heaven, exemplified in a more admirable and surprising degree: thus affording to his surrounding children, notwithstanding the agonizing pains of his last sickness a most impressive and a most consoling lesson of Christian fortitude and pious resignation.—

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

The following articles of general intelligence are collected from the same source; and those from the eastward confirm reports that had reached us through other channels before.

"In consequence of the Proclamation issued on Wednesday last, the 11th instant, announcing that the Honorable William Phillips, Esq. had succeeded to the Government of this Presidency, vacant by the decease of the late Colonel Bannerman, and that William Armstrong Clubley, Esq. had been called to the Board as an occasional Member of Council, until the return of Mr. Erskine or Mr. Macalister, two salutes of 19 and 11 guns were fired from the batteries of Fort Cornwallis in honor of the occasion.

The Honorable the Governor's Commission was also read and explained on the following morning to the troops assembled on the Esplanade, and was in like manner saluted with military honors. We add our humble wishes, to those of the Public, for his long life and government, and prosperity to both."

\* See Wilks's History of India, vol. 3rd, p. 42—45.

**Rhio.**—Accounts from Rhio, dated 29th June, state that the Indiana, with the Hon'ble Sir Stamford Raffles on board, grounded in going into that place on her way to Beacoolen, and was obliged to start her water. The Dutch Resident furnished her with a fresh supply, and she continued her voyage on the next day—all well.

The Dutch have hoisted their flag on the Rajah Mooda's Fort at Rhio, and almost all the inhabitants have, in consequence, left it to reside under Major Farquhar at Singapore:—the Rajah Mooda himself has retired to Lingin.

The Dutch Frigate *Wilhelmina* was at Rhio when H. M. S. *Topaze* passed. The *Eclipse* (sloop of war of that nation) was lately at Lingin with 40 soldiers, which she would have landed, but the Rajah, it is said, would not receive them.

**Palembang.**—Further accounts from the Eastward confirm the report of the Dutch having been driven out from Palembang with great loss; and also of a revolt of the natives against them on the Island of Banca.

**Manilla.**—Advices from Manilla, of the 14th of June, mention, that two thirds of their crop of sugar had been destroyed by locusts. The Government had sent for several thousands of the marten bird, in the hope of destroying them.

**Batavia.**—We have received by the last arrival from the eastward, *Batavian Courants*, to the 19th of June, and have translated such of the articles as possess the highest interest, though there are some which, from their great length, we have been compelled unwillingly to pass over.

**Moluccas.**—By a Resolution of the Governor General in Council, of the 24th of May last, the Governor of the Moluccas is authorized to grant in the name of His Majesty the King, and the Supreme Government of the Netherlands Indian Colonies, a general pardon to all those inhabitants of Saparwa, who were not comprehended before in the amnesty granted by the Rear Admiral and Commissioner General Buyskes, having as yet not fallen into the hands of justice.

**Macassar.**—Accounts from Macassar state, that the inoculation of the Cow-pox is making a successful progress there. The Chirurgical Godfrey, having by his unwearied zeal already inoculated about one thousand children. The matter of the Cow-pox was taken to that place from Java by the Governor Servatius. The King of Macassar has caused all his grand children, together with those of his other relatives, to be inoculated; and measures have also been taken to extend this salutary discovery for the benefit of mankind throughout the whole of the Island of Celebes.

**Batavia, June 11.**—The Government has received information of the decease of Captain Staut, of the Marine Service, by whose untimely death His Netherlands Majesty's Service loses a very active and meritorious officer. The particulars of his death are contained in the following despatch sent by the Rear Admiral Welterbeek to His Excellency the Governor General.

**Batavia, June 6.**—I find myself under the unpleasant obligation of informing your Excellency, that this day I have received the report from Captain Lieutenant Van Schuler, commanding His Majesty's Corvette *Venus*, belonging to one of the divisions of the ships and vessels cruising along the coast of Java, and under command of the late Colonial Marine Captain Staut, containing an account of what occurred in that division from the 15th of May, the day of their departure from the Harbour of Batavia, till their arrival at Samarang, on the 29th of the same month, 1819.

And principally, that on the 24th of May, Captain Staut, deservingly four Pirate vessels, in taking the proper measures to cut off if possible, these vessels with the *Brig Maria*, had been wounded by the bursting of the breech of one of the guns, at which he stood when it was fired. The wounds were so dangerous, from the right thigh bone together with the left arm being broken into pieces, besides severe contusions on the right foot, the thigh, and breast, that he died on the 29th of June, and on the succeeding day was interred with military honors at Samarang.

Enclosed I have now the honor to tender your Excellency a copy of the whole Report, from which your Excellency will perceive that this Officer, who had already in Europe been decorated by His Majesty for his signal zeal in His Majesty's service, never omitted to evince here the same zeal, till by an unfortunate accident he lost his life. I am myself convinced, that by the untimely death of this meritorious Officer, His Majesty's service in these Colonies has suffered an exceedingly heavy loss.

By the Rear Admiral, commanding His Netherlands Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies.

(Signed) E. WELTERBECK.

**Batavia, June 19.**—The memorable day, the 18th of June, was yesterday celebrated here, by the hoisting of the flags and the firing of a royal salute from the ships lying in the harbour, and at Weltevreden, on which occasion the garrison formed a grand parade: all the principal Military, Naval, and Civil Officers, were invited to a grand Entertainment, by His Excellency the Governor General, at whose example all the gentlemen present poured full libations, and did ample honor to the most beloved Hero of the Netherlands!

**Netherlands.**—We are induced to insert this article here, rather than under our European head, from our obtaining it through the channel of the *Batavian Papers*, where it is given as a piece of intelligence highly interesting to the Dutch community of Java, and we think it of sufficient general



interest to deserve translation. It is an article communicated from Europe, and dated Alkmaar, the 5th of December, 1818, as follows:—

We have here in these days been enabled to observe a new and striking proof of the King's salutary cares for the general welfare of the State, in the united labours and exertions of the several Colleges, in charge of the out-let sluices in *Kennemerland* and *West-Friesland*, and of the *Sokermeer* inclosed *Shermeer*, (Lake) together with that of the Inspector General BLANKEN and the other Engineers attached to the Hydraulic Establishment, having again effected the opening of the Canal, which for forty years had fallen into neglect and disuse through the *Saskerlee* Island, into the *Langemeer*, (Long Lake):

By the express desire of His Majesty, this was dug during the last autumn, to the depth of seven feet under the highest water mark of the Bay, which was executed with the greatest expedition, and to which the mild season was very favorable. The provisional Survey of this has already taken place; and several further works connected with it, such as bridges and horse-ways, are contracted for, to be paid out of the Funds of the College of the *Starremeer*, (Star Lake) as well as other works and repairs at *Graftdyk* (Channel Dyke) along the *Rogerpolder* and over the *Spyerboor*, as far as to *Beemsterdyk*.

The above named Colleges have received charge of the Sluices of the *Schermeer*, together with that of the *Zypmeer*, and have assisted the Inspector General in his examination of the new built Channel Sluice, in the *Zypish-zee-dyke*; and the large Trader's skut-sluice, at the New Deep, the operation of which, in the opening and shutting itself by means of swinging gates, for the stoppage and flowing through of the inner and outer water, has been found worthy of the attention it deserves, as well as the New Channel through the inclosed *Buitenveld*, called *Cow-grass*, extending as far as to the Sands in the *Zyp*.

There is no doubt whatever, but that by means of all these excellent Public Works, the navigation of boats and small vessels from the New Deep through the Channels in North-Holland, as far as to the *Brick Sliot*, and on to *Amsterdam*, is already open in such a manner, that the further enlargement and finishing thereof, will undoubtedly produce the most advantageous results for the encouragement and benefit of Commerce and Industry. By the undertaking of the Colleges, united with those of the State, we may fairly estimate the character of the nation in directing all their efforts to utility, as well as of the energies of the Government, and the personal virtues and public spirit of the King, by whose orders all these beneficial labours have been undertaken and completed. [Haarlem Courant.]

**Properties of Rice.**—Both the suggestions and the house-wifely measures of a lady have directed our attention to a few facts possibly interesting, a statement of which we shall now lay before our readers. A certain quantity both of *Ouse* and *Amon* rice having been collected in the same place, and kept there in similar varnished Pegu jars, we made the following observations in the forenoon of Wednesday last:

Temperature of the room, ....	86	Item, on plunging the thermometer into the fine rice, .....	86
Item of the open jars that contained the <i>Amon</i> or finer rice, ..	85½	Item, on plunging it into the coarse rice, almost .....	100
Item of the open jars that contained the <i>Ouse</i> or coarse rice, almost .....	88		

It is evident in the present case, that there was in the fine rice, a power, which may be considered as real life, and enabled that rice to preserve its own organic temperature unaltered, even in an atmospheric medium of a higher temperature.

It appears on the other hand, that there was, in the coarse rice a degree of fermentation, a beginning of death in short, which disengaged gases from it, and made it lose caloric so as to raise the temperature around. From these observations we do not mean to draw any special inferences in favor of the theory of the *Oryzeus Morbus*, in particular, but abstractedly offer them as correct as to fact, to be generalized into any shape that more competent persons may think proper. As for the doctrine alluded to, we are so far from looking upon it as the *res judicata*, that, besides other objections which we have against it, we will quote that which is deducible from the following fact.

In Aug. 1814, a boat loaded with *Ouse* rice, having during a storm, been wrecked on the beach at *Chandernagore*, we purchased the whole of the rice, of course at an exceeding low price, and distributed part of it at the same price among our servants and other poor neighbours, and kept the rest to feed every animal that we had belonging to us. That rice, we perfectly recollect, was remarkable for those hot exhalations which we have noticed here above. Not only did we not observe or hear of one single case of subsequent sickness of any kind among the human eaters of it; but we may add that neither horses, nor cows, nor goats, nor fowls, apparently suffered from it, although the horses in particular were certainly unaccustomed to it.

At the same time we can but conceive such a kind of rice to be generally unwholesome, since it is evidently undergoing decomposition. This fermentative state can hardly be supposed to be its nature, since it is not to be observed before the grain has been peeled. We are therefore inclined to attribute it to the dampness to which this coarser kind is allowed to be exposed, either from the difficulty of keeping it dry in any large quantities under this climate, or from the less attention that is paid on account of its less value. However it may be, it becomes certain, that the most nume-

rous class of the population principally feeds upon a kind of rice, more or less unsound, and which may occasionally, from the mere circumstances above stated, prove deleterious. Measures might perhaps be taken to obviate the evil. We recollect, for instance that at *Paris* mushrooms can be sold but in certain markets, where there are men in attendance to examine them. [Calcutta Times.]

**Bengal Mariner's Widows' Fund.**—We are much gratified in seeing so laudable and praise-worthy an Institution as the *BENGAL MARINER'S WIDOWS' FUND*, established in this city; and sincerely wish it every success. We observe by the Subscription Book lying at the Exchange Rooms, that it is most liberally supported by the Agency and Mercantile Houses of the Settlement, as well as by Natives of consideration, who have generously contributed their aid to effect so laudable an end.

We have heard some doubts suggested as to its being open to ALL persons of EVERY PROFESSION, but the observations in the preamble of the Rules and Regulations most particularly and expressly invites ALL PERSONS, of whatever calling, to become Members of this Institution, which must certainly imply, that it is intended to extend its benefits equally to the Civil, Military, Mercantile, and Trading part of the Community; or, in short, to persons in every condition of life. This wide and ample field will embrace so many desirable points, that we feel justified in recommending it to all classes of the Community; as all Subscribing Members, from whatever rank in life, will share equally with those who enroll themselves in the Class to which they may subscribe.

**Asiatic Society.**—A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on Saturday evening the 5th instant, the *MARQUIS OF HASTINGS* in the Chair. The long interval which had taken place since the preceding one, was occasioned by the Society's Rooms being under repair. The consequence has been an accumulation of papers and documents of various interest, which we shall now notice.

*Mons. Langles* of *Paris*, presented to the Society, the thirteenth and fourteenth numbers of the *Monuments Anciens et Modernes de l'Indoustan*, through the medium of *Mons. Picard*.

A letter was read from *H. C. Orsted*, Secretary to the Royal Society of *Copenhagen*, transmitting a volume of their transactions.

A duplicate of the beautiful Medal of *Malherbe* was received from the Society of Agriculture and Commerce at *Caen*, together with two volumes of their Memoirs, and several other works published by them.

*H. H. Wilson, Esq.* has been nominated Corresponding Member of that Society.

The first number of the *Revue Encyclopédique, ou Analyse Raisonné, and an Esquisse d'un Essai sur la Philosophie des Sciences*, from *M. A. Jullien*, of *Paris*. The *Revue* contains several curious articles, some of which we intend to notice on a future occasion.

From *M. Rousseau*, of the Academy of Sciences at *Marseilles*, the Society has received two works of his own composition. A *Memoire sur les trois plus fameuses sectes du Musulmanisme, les Wahabis, les Nonasairis, et les Ismaélis*, and a *Notice Historique sur la Perse, ancienne et moderne*.

Copies of all the different tracts published by the *Calcutta School Book Society*, were presented by *Lieutenant T. Irvine*, the Secretary to that laudable Institution.

*Count Volney*, the author of a *Voyage en Syrie and Ruines*, presented to the Society a new work, called *L'Alphabet Européen appliqué aux Langues Asiatiques*. In the dedication of this volume to the Asiatic Society, the author describes the singular ordeal passed by his system of orthography. When the French Government was engaged in publishing the sumptuous work, descriptive of *Egypt*, it was deemed necessary to annex to it a geographical map, and it was also of importance that the Arabic and French nomenclature should correspond as literally as possible. The *Parisian Arabistes* finding this impracticable, *Volney*, who had an intimate knowledge of the subject, was consulted. As there were however many Orientalists who opposed his theory, he suggested that a sort of Jury might be appointed to sit and decide between the parties in this literary suit. The case was a difficult one, and *Volney* proposed three eminent men, distinguished for their knowledge of *Mathematics*, to assist at the trial. The Government was of opinion that the commission should consist of twelve, and twelve persons of literary distinction were accordingly appointed. The cause was investigated, and *Volney's* system of European transcription admitted to be the best. It is this system which is described in the volume now transmitted to the Asiatic Society.

*Colonel Mackenzie* presented a specimen of the curious remains of Sculptured Antiquities at *Amrisweram* in *Guntoor*. It was taken, with a few others, in the possession of that distinguished Antiquarian, from the mound called *Deepul Dinna*, or *Mound of Lights*, first described by him in the 9th volume of the *Researches*.

The Secretary presented a copy of the first part of *Mr. H. T. Colbrooke's Treatise on Obligations and Contracts*, in the name of the Author.

A letter was read from *Mr. W. H. Macnaghten*, transmitting ten rappees, taken from a number (204) discovered in an earthen pot, by a poor man while digging on the bank of the *Mahanunda*, near *Maldah*. They appear to be of the age of *Shah Jahan*.

A model of a *Kherad*, or *Turner's Lathe*, used by the native *Tarners* at *Patna*, was presented by a Lady; also some seeds of the *Candle-berry Myrtle*, with two candles made of the wax produced by that plant. The

plant grows at the Cape, and the candles are in general use among the Dutch at that place.

Captain P. G. Baker has added to the stores of the Museum a box of Minerals, the produce of Rajpootana.

A Sponge plant from the shores of Singapore, was presented by Mr. Palmer, and the skin of a Snake about twelve feet long, by Colonel Paton.

A letter was read from Dr. Wallich, transmitting descriptions of several plants, by Dr. Govan, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Saharmpore, to which additional remarks are appended by Dr. Wallich. In the observation on the *Aconite*, called by the Natives *Beekh*, or *Bees*. it is said that the idea of its effluvia affecting the air, so as to produce deleterious effects upon those exposed to it, is very prevalent among the inhabitants of Bissepore and Gurhwal. Dr. Govan having been himself, as well as all those who accompanied him, repeatedly exposed both during the day and night to its influence, without having ever experienced any inconvenience, he is inclined to attribute this belief to the circumstance of the plants always occurring at very high elevations, where we are informed by the highest authority, great inconveniences, similar to those believed to be produced by it, are often felt, viz. giddiness, fainting, somnolency, and difficult respiration, the latter of which symptoms has been usually ascribed to rarefaction of the air, and said to occur when the body remained perfectly at rest. The plant occupies the highest situation in the forest belt investing the sides of the Himalaya, Dr. Govan never having met with it much below where the Barometer stood at 19 inches. With regard to his own personal experience of the effects above mentioned, and that of the people who accompanied him in crossing the Himalaya by the Role or Pannung Pass in Bissepore, where the Barometer stood at 17 inches,—after passing the night, at what he conceived the upper limit of perpetual snow, he can assert that no other inconvenience, or difficult respiration was felt, than what was the necessary result of the exertion in ascending, and which ceased whenever the body remained at rest. On one occasion a degree of sickness and giddiness were experienced, with anxiety of respiration, not during the exertion of ascending, and several of the servants would willingly have remained behind to sleep for a short time on the snow, but here the plant was not to be found for many miles, and as the situation was much inferior in elevation to that above mentioned (the Barometer having only sunk to 19 inches) Dr. Govan could not help attributing the sensations experienced, to the exertion of walking more than ankle deep among snow for nearly six hours, during which the feet were benumbed, and the head exposed to the very powerful action of the rays of the sun. This was in crossing Manjee-ke-khan-da, between the Touse and Tumnoutri, in the beginning of October, 1818. *Aconite* is imported into the plains, and sold at the rate of one rupee the seer. It is used in Chronic Rheumatism by the native practitioners.

A collection of Fossils found on one of the Carry-baree cliffs, bordering on the Burhampooter, was presented to the Society by D. Scott, Esq. Commissioner at Cooch Behar, through the medium of Dr. Wallich.

A specimen of a singular conformation of a human bone, with a description of it, was received from Mr. John Tytler.

A letter was read from the same gentleman, communicating a paper on the Binomial Theorem, the discovery of which had been attributed to Sir Isaac Newton. It was afterwards ascertained that Newton was not the inventor of it, but the first who applied it to fractions. The paper in question professes to shew that the theorem was known to the Arabians, as it is to be found in two of their Arithmetical books, viz. the *Miftahul-Hisab*, or key of Arithmetic, composed by Jamsid ben Musaoud, in the reign of Ulug Beg, grandson of Timoor, [about 1450.] and in the *Ayoun-ul-Hisab*, or Rules of Arithmetic, composed by Muhamud Bauker, in the reign of Shah Abbas the I. about the year 1600. The rule is said to be derived from authors of a still more ancient date. Mr. Reuben Burrows, in the VII. vol. of the Researches, suspects that it was known to the Hindoos.

Lieutenant E. Fell, transmitted a description of an ancient stone fabric near Bhilsa, with drawings of the sculptures found there.\*

The Secretary communicated an account of a Human Sacrifice, as practised at Puchmuree, from Lieutenant R. A. McNaghten.

We are happy to observe, that the accounts of the Treasurer, ending the 30th of April last, shew a balance in the Society's favor, of about 11,500 Rupees.

Captain Lookett brought to the notice of the Society, the exertions that had been made by Sir John Malcolm, to establish a Library and Reading Room at Mhow, and suggested, that a copy of the Asiatic Researches should be presented to that Institution. The suggestion was immediately complied with.†

The application of the Principal of the University of Edinburgh, communicated by the Most Noble the President, to be favored with such articles as can be spared from the Society's Museum, of which there may be

\* These two last Papers have been anticipated by us, and will not need to be repeated here. The first of these, 'Description of a remarkable Monument near Bhilsa, by Lieutenant E. Fell,' will be found in No. 132, for Sunday the 11th of July, Vol. 4, page 163, and the latter, 'An Account of a Prevented Sacrifice at Puchmuree, by An Observer,' will be found in No. 182, for Wednesday the 8th of September, Vol. 5, page 75, of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

† The first public account of this Institution will be found in No. 145, for Tuesday, the 27th of July, Vol. 4, page 360, of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

duplicates, was favorably received, and an early opportunity will be taken to transmit the collection to Scotland.

C. T. Metcalfe, Esq. and Captain Hodgson, were unanimously elected Members of the Society.

[Govt. Gaz.,

**Theatricals.**—The Pieces announced for this evening's representation at Chowringhee, are *The Lying Valet*, and *Love laughs at Locksmiths*. The former is said to be new to the Calcutta Stage; but the latter has been got up principally on account of the return of a favorite Amateur, whose vocal talents particularly qualify him for the part he is to fill; as this Farce is, besides, one of the best of the modern Stage, it cannot fail of being highly attractive, and promises an evening of considerable pleasure to those who admire the union of Music with Dramatic representation.

## Aestry.

Templum a me quam dilectum!  
Eheu! perdidisti tectum!!

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Pray can you be kind enough to inform me whether the Gentlemen of the Self-Select Vestry here are related in any degree to the family of the BROAD-BOTTOMS in England? They seem to be afflicted with the same constitutional ailment. You may, perhaps, recollect that when the family in question were thrown into a terrible funk at the apprehension of losing their places, they made a sudden call for an enormous quantity of paper. I hope the Self-Select Gentlemen are not menaced with an attack of Cholera; but really, judging from the spasmodic contortions under which they appear to labour in the Government Gazette of this morning, I am led to conclude that they must be suffering the torment of a violent stomach-ache.

The purgative operations of TERROR upon bodies human, is sufficiently notorious, and we have this-day had proof that its effects are not lost upon bodies corporate. The Vestry Clerk's Notification, dated 14th instant, may aptly be called PRIDE'S-PURGE; for though that *laxative* derived its name from him who administered it in the time of Cromwell, I think the publication adverted to, may be similarly designated, by reference to the patient rather than to the operator.

The alarm of a Meeting, as announced in the month of June, brought up the only Reply which the Self-Select ever deigned to the ejected Sidersmen, or to the Public, previously to the Notification of this morning. The Meeting now announced for the 22d instant, armed as it is with the augmented force of the sanction of Government, which the self-willed party so fondly anticipated, would be denied to the seditious Demagogues and Jacobins (as they were stigmatized in the servile Gazette) has produced a capacious evacuation of bilious matter.

The Self-Select, under its operation, are at once penitent and enraged:—they now propose to print Accounts long withheld:—they offer to leave the matter in dispute to arbitration:—they strive to sneak themselves out of the scrape, and meanly try to put the Inhabitants and Government at issue. In short, they find themselves immersed in the vigorous effects of what Doctors call the Hamiltonian (I believe) or Hyper-Cathartic system,—and one dirty motion follows another with surprising rapidity.

As to their stories about their transactions with Government, from the time of Warren Hastings down to the present, what have the Public to do with all this! We know of but one Constitution: that which was publicly enacted by the Governor General in Vestry, and publicly proclaimed in the Gazette of the Government in 1787. That Constitution remains uncontradicted by any equally public, or authentic, instrument; and its validity has been annually confirmed by the annual summons, at Easter, to the Inhabitant Electors, issued by the very persons who would now persuade us, that this constitutional form actually means nothing! If Lord Cornwallis's Vestry was a Select, and not a General, one, this would only go to prove that those of whom it consisted had the modesty and the virtue to avow their responsibility, to acknowledge their amenableness to rational control, and to admit the RIGHT OF ELECTION vested in the Citizens; all of which their more pious successors of this day have weekly disclaimed.

As to their offers of printing their Accounts, they are too late perhaps; and as to their histories about hanging up Accounts in that room to which no one can obtain access but by their leave, those will credit them who have sufficient gullibility. If no stir had been made, they would have gone on for ever in the same costly way; but what we now see clearly, demonstrates the beneficially laxative effects which are derivable from the free expression of public opinion, and the never-to-be-sufficiently-estimated advantages of open and unrestrained discussion,—as permitted by that liberal Government, whom the insidious Junta would, if they could, identify with themselves, and with their ill-disguised pride and love of power.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your's to command,

CALOMEL.

Elysium Row, September 16, 1819.



## Vestry.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Spes Grege!—VIRGIL.

INJURATUS SECUNDUS, that poor, meek Parish Officer, or Parish Clerk, or Bellman, or Beadle, or Bel-wether, appears once at the head of the flock (ah! silly sheep!) with the bell round his neck, ringing them all to the Vestry.

Oyez, oyez! come away, come away,  
For the time is at hand, dear Electors;  
The bel-wether calls ye, no longer delay,

But shew you are Sidesmen-Protectors.

The poor half-be-frightened Whittingtons, who were emigrating fast from the Parish, are now summoned back, by the chime of—*Turn again, Turn again—vote at the Vestry!*—And pray, good Mr. INJURATUS, who are to vote at the Vestry? You have proved as clearly as 2 and 3 make 4, that some are to vote, and all we wish to know is—who they are. Here now is a plain question—let us have a plain answer. Come, you have a week before you, to ponder and ruminate—to take counsel, and question the QUESTMEN. If all this will not do, why then leave off Parish-business and keep to the old trade of basket-making—There's some good advice for your logic.

Your well-wisher,

SANCHO PANZA.

Dhee Calcutta, }  
Sept. 15, 1819.

## Old and New School Debates.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Although I can well imagine your patience to be nearly exhausted by the arguments of the New and Old Schools, yet I trust, you will kindly indulge me with a few remarks, in Reply to the Letter of A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE, which appeared in your Journal of Tuesday the 14th, and which has been this moment handed to me.

The SOLDIER OF FORTUNE, after stating what he is pleased to call my "misconception" of the truism which he advanced, and which I so kindly confirmed, adds—"It is a pity he should so soon afterwards have said, that by rewarding one deserving individual, I should irritate the feelings and corrode the lives of hundreds." Now, I never did assert that the mere act of rewarding an individual would have this dire consequence. I merely stated, that the peculiar mode recommended by him, would irritate the feelings and corrode the lives of hundreds. And that on the contrary, the admirable plan proposed by A FRIEND TO THE ARMY, would amply reward conspicuous merit without depriving the great body of Officers of their rights, or wounding the sensibility of any.

I will not charge A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE with misconception, and I sincerely congratulate him on having dropped the wild language of knight errantry, and the near approach he has made to the cool and close reasoning of A FRIEND TO THE ARMY. However, we may differ as to the means, doubtless we have the same object in view, the good of that Army, of which we have the honor of being members.

I must beg leave to repeat, that a man may be brave enough to "bolt his head into the cannon's mouth," although by no means capable of Commanding a Division, which Brevet promotion would probably give him for some desperate Act of Herculean bravery. But, Sir, however deficient I feel myself in the art of composition, I am not to be deterred from using my humble and honest endeavours to demonstrate the fallacy, and expose the erroneous, and in my opinion degrading system so strenuously advocated by the Gentlemen of the New School. By means of your excellent and unrivalled Journal, what I deem the errors of that School, are widely circulated, it is therefore highly desirable, that the same Paper should promulgate the refutation of the assertions which are so confidently advanced. In my endeavours of duly investigating this interesting subject, I hope I shall never be found guilty of illiberal remarks on the arguments of those by whom I may be opposed.

In a former Letter, A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE tell us, that, if A FRIEND TO THE ARMY "will give himself the trouble to reflect upon the numbers who have not distinguished themselves when they had an opportunity, he will be convinced of his error." Really I am at a loss, if the allusion is to the Bengal Army, to know where to look for the "numbers" of failures which A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE so seriously laments,—and which he seems to imagine would not have been the case if promotion by Brevet had been in the gift of Commanders in Chief. I take it for granted, that he does not allude to Colonel Monson's famous retreat! Now, I would in return ask him—How came this mighty empire to be in our possession? Why is the Indian Army held up to the admiration of the world? And why has it been lauded by the first Statesmen and Generals of the age, and its science, valour, and noble intrepidity, been the theme of applauding senates? I will tell A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE why these has happened:—Because the New School system has never been introduced into that Army, because Governors and Commanders in Chief have not had the authorized power of granting Brevet Commissions to their friends and favorites; and because the young and superficial man of interest and great family-connections, has not been able to deprive the men of experience and merit of those commands which have given Eighty Millions of Subjects to England.

So long as the present system shall continue, so long will that Army be, not only victorious over the enemies of the State, but what is perhaps of greater consequence, admired and respected by the Natives of this country, for their forbearance and humane attention to their feelings and prejudices; feelings and prejudices which nothing but long residence and observation can fully and properly appreciate, and which I fear would be sadly and frequently outraged by the young and inexperienced Commanders, which the New School System would not fail to engender.

Speaking of an Aid-de-Camp, he wishes to know, "what there is peculiar to the merit of this class of Officers, that should cancel its pretension to reward?—Certainly, nothing;—they ought, and I hope always will be rewarded according to their merit, and I will venture to affirm that A FRIEND TO THE ARMY will always be found an Advocate for rewarding this class of Officers, in full proportion to their deservings. I shall never object to their being loaded with despatches and details of our glorious victories; but I should bitterly lament to see them return, bending under the weight of Brevet promotion, to supersede and command the very Officers who, by their experience and valour had gained those victories of which they had borne only to our native land the tidings.

These are our halcyon days, for as long as we zealously perform our duty, we are sure of strict justice, protection, reward, and applause. The Advocates of the New School would therefore have us indolently recline upon our bed of roses, and confine our ideas to the present happy period, and would apparently restrict us from judging of the future by the past. As long as the Vessel is commanded by an enlightened and experienced Navigator, doubtless, she will keep her proper and desired course; while guided by a skilful Pilot, she fears no storms; but once bereaved of these, all becomes doubt, fear, and consternation; the least puff of wind dismays the stoutest heart on board; confidence disappears, and suspicion and discontent assumes her gloomy empire.

But as long as political sagacity, a due sense of the welfare and discipline of the Native portion of the Army, and the least shadow of justice towards their old and tried Officers shall exist at the India House, the arguments of the Advocates of the New School system will, I doubt not, be firmly rejected.

Barrackpore, September 14, 1819.

W—

## Right of Challenge.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In your Journal of Tuesday last, I observed with considerable pleasure, a Query upon a Military point of unquestionable importance to all those concerned in the administration of justice by Courts Martial. I have also perused in your Journal of the following day, "AN OFFICER'S" Reply to this Query.

It is not my intention, at present, to enter into the merits of the subject, thus brought before the Public; but I shall content myself with congratulating your Military Readers upon the probable beneficial results, which a calm and manly discussion of subjects, like these, has a tendency to produce; I mean, Sir, that I have sanguine hopes, that a discussion so conducted, will attract the attention of our Superiors; and thereby be the means, sooner or later, of providing a Code of Specific Regulations, for the guidance of the Officers of the Bengal Army, who may, in the course of their various duties, either preside at, sit as Members, or conduct the proceedings as Superintending Officer, of a minor Court Martial, (for so, I believe, all Courts Martial, excepting alone a General Court Martial, are denominated.)

This, Mr. Editor, has long been a desideratum; while we have only such vague and indefinite rules as now offer themselves, in the different Writers upon Military Law; and even in the Chapter touching the subject, in our own Military Code of Regulations, much is left to the judgment of the person who refers to them for his guidance. This must necessarily produce a variety of interpretations of many points, according to the conception of the person who refers to them.

TYTLER, I believe, says, that a Regimental Court is an epitome of a General Court Martial; and by the Regulations of our service, Officers who preside at, sit as Members, or conduct the proceedings, of Regimental Courts Martial, are distinctly called upon to observe all due forms in going through the trial. Observe, Mr. Editor, due forms; here is the rock we split upon: What I may consider a due form, may be interpreted in a very different manner by another person.

I am not prepared to offer an opinion, as to which may be the legal mode of conducting the proceedings of an inferior Court Martial; but I have reason to believe that, in a recent case said to have occurred at the Headquarters of a Division of the Army, and where a permanent Deputy Judge Advocate resides, an Officer of some years standing in the service, was informed by direction of the Commanding Officer of the Division, that he had committed an error, in allowing a prisoner, brought to trial before an inferior Court Martial, to challenge the Members of the Court.

I merely state this circumstance, with a view of showing your Correspondent, who signs himself "AN OFFICER," that there are more opinions than one, upon the subject he has so ably treated.

I am, Sir, your obediently,

CENTURION.

Calcutta, Sept. 16, 1819.

## Military.

*General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.*

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 11, 1819.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for the general information of the Armies of the three Presidencies, the following List of European Commissioned Officers entitled to share in the Property captured during the Mahratta War, in the years 1803, 4 and 5, but whose claims have not hitherto been laid before the Mahratta Prize Committee at this Presidency, for adjustment.

*A List of European Commissioned Officers, whose claims to share in the property captured during the Mahratta war, in the years 1803, 4 and 5, have not been submitted for adjustment to the Presidency Prize Committee.*

8th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenants J. Wyatt, J. R. Willard, John Young, and J. A. Morley.

27th now the 24th Dragoons.—John Cauldfield, and Assistant Surgeon T. Lewis.

29th, now the 25th Dragoons.—Captain J. Sloane, Lieutenants M. Davis, Thomas Keighly and Thomas Martin.

22nd Regiment.—Lieutenants William Wilson, George Mansergh, Stephen Swetnam and Assistant Surgeon P. Graham.

75th Regiment.—Lieutenant Colonel James Maitland, Captains C. J. Milnes, S. Engel, G. Durand, A. M. Lauchlin, Lieutenants A. Stewart, J. Atkins, J. Williams, Thomas Grant, Adam Brugh, Charles Gray, William Leech, Edward Byne, Donald M. Lauchlin, R. H. S. Malone, J. C. Durness, Ensign Thomas Hatfield, Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Mathewson, Quarter Master M. Murray, Assistant Surgeons C. Young and J. Cumming.

76th Regiment.—Captain R. Cameron, Lieutenants Thomas Booth, W. S. St. Anbin, Ensigns J. Lloyd Lucan and W. Bright.

2nd Battalion Artillery.—Captains R. Best, J. Robinson, European Regiment, H. Blankenhagen, S. Kelly, Lieutenants E. Morris, A. Maxtone, A. Hamilton and Ensign G. Bolton.

1st Regiment Native Cavalry.—Lieutenant A. W. Bureau and Cornet J. F. Erskine.

2nd Regiment Native Cavalry.—Cornet J. Kyan.

3rd Regiment Native Cavalry.—Cornet C. Eames.

4th Regiment Native Cavalry.—Captain R. Armstrong, Cornet H. Smith and W. Baillie.

6th Regiment Native Cavalry.—Captain J. Smith, Cornets E. S. Arnold, H. Smith and Surgeon G. Tushach.

2nd Regiment Native Infantry.—Captains C. C. Wilson, C. Christie, Lieutenants J. Forbes, J. Murray, J. P. Livesey, J. P. Anbery, H. Arbuthnot, Thos. Parr, C. W. Lewis, now Major Bird, Ensign J. R. De Beauregard and H. P. Stacey.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captains J. Malcolm, G. Faulis, Lieutenants R. S. Harrison, Thomas Goodal and Lee Parker.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain R. Duff, Lieutenants W. Williams, G. Line, J. L. Purvis, G. B. Martin and A. Abernathy.

2nd Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign H. F. Plumtree.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain J. Kellie, Lieutenants G. Bridge, G. Randall, J. Bowring, J. Aylmere, Ensign F. Dalton, T. Taylor, W. Bowyer, W. Rattray and R. Waterhouse.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain W. Sneyd, Lieutenants Harrington, W. Hiatt, C. Hanning, W. Ball and Thomas Evens.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain Thomas Evans, Lieutenants John Faithful, H. Addison, G. E. Hartly and Ensign A. Lambert.

2nd Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain W. Sturroc, Lieutenants G. Warden, J. Hay and Ensign L. Grant.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain J. M. Stewart.

2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. Ticher.

2nd Battalion 23rd Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant S. Moody.

It having been brought under the notice of Government that several of the parties entitled to Mahratta prize money, or their Executors, also the agents and trustees to the estates of deceased and absent claimants, are at present in India, His Lordship in Council is pleased to allow a period of 6 months from this date for the final adjustment in India, of all claims to the prize-money in question.

The prompt attention of all officers commanding Corps and Departments are required to investigate and submit, within the period above specified, the claims of all individuals under their controul, who may appear to be entitled to share in the property captured during the Mahratta war, in the years to which this order refers.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Assistant Surgeon A. Wardrop to perform the Medical duties at the Civil Station of Nuddes, vice J. Barker, removed to Purneah.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. Martin to act as second permanent Assistant at the Presidency General Hospital, until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to return to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their Rank.

Captain Richard Collier Andree of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Edward Day of the 25th ditto.

Lieutenant John Lucas Earle of the 28th ditto.

The following Gentlemen, having respectively furnished Certificates, Affidavit, and Counterpart Covenants of their appointment as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry, and Assistant Surgeons, on this establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly. The Cadets are promoted, the former to the rank of Second Lieutenant, and the latter to that of Ensign; leaving the dates of their Commissions to be adjusted hereafter:

*Artillery*.—Messrs. James Watson Wakefield, Arthur Campbell, Charles McMorine, Archdale Wilson, Proby Thomas Cautley, and William John Macvitie.

*Infantry*.—Messrs. William Hamilton Halford, George Griffiths, James Stevens, Robert William Halhed, James White, Brown Jackson Fleming, Stuart Corbett, William Dalzell, Thomas Roberts, and Edward Morshead.

*Medical Establishment*.—Messrs. Murdock Macleod, Charles Walter Welchman and John Griffiths.

Captain Starling of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, having reported a continuance of the bad state of his health, the conditional Furlough granted to him, in General Orders of the 9th of January last, to proceed eventually to Europe from the Cape of Good Hope on account of his health, is confirmed; the period of that Officer's Furlough commencing from the date of the sailing of the ship *Moir* from this Presidency.

The undermentioned Officers having respectively furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, are permitted to proceed to Sea for the benefit of their health, and to be absent on that account, the former for six Months, and the latter for ten Months, from the date of the sailing of the Ship on which they may severally embark.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Henderson of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Humphreys of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Ensign A. D. Gordon, doing duty with the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs, and to be absent on that account for six months from Bengal.

Hospital Apprentice Samuel Henry Ewart, attached to the 3d Batt. of the Regiment of Artillery, having been reported duly qualified, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Apothecary at Dum-Dum.

Serjeant Major Poole of the Furruckabad Provincial Battalion, is admitted to the benefit of the Pension, established by Minutes of Council of the 11th of January 1797, and permitted to reside and draw his stipend at the Presidency.

Lieutenant Ebenezer Marshall of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for the benefit of his health.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 13, 1819.*

Lieutenant John Holbrow, 2nd Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Aid-de-camp to Major General Sir G. Martindell, K. C. B. from the 17th July, 1819, the date of Lieutenant Humphreys's appointment to the Commissariat Department.

The appointment, by Lieutenant Colonel Littlejohn, commanding at Chittagong, of Lieutenant Barker, 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant to the Chittagong Provincial Battalion, from the 1st September, 1819, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Lomas, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

Captain McDowell, Ordnance Commissariat, from 1st September to 15th November, on urgent private affairs, to remain at the Presidency.

Captain Bidwell, 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, from 6th Sept to 6th March, 1820, to remain at the Presidency, for the purpose of adjusting his Java Commissariat Accounts.

Lieutenant Pringle, Pioneers, from 10th October to 10th March, 1820, on urgent private affairs, to Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Ensign Jackson, European Regiment, from 15th September to 31st October, on urgent private affairs, to remain at the Presidency.

*Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 14, 1819.*

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Dacca on Monday the Ninth day of August 1819, Sheeb Dyal Sing, Subadar of the Dacca Provincial Battalion, was arraigned on the following Charges preferred by the Acting Magistrate of Backergunge:

1st. That on the 20th May 1819, Subadar Sheeb Dyal Sing, did allow eight Prisoners in his custody to leave the North door of the Cutcherrie, and to proceed by the Western front of the Building to the Southern door, being in direct contradiction to the orders given by the Acting Magistrate to the said Subadar.

2d. That the Subadar, Sheeb Dyal Sing, did not attempt to detain the Prisoners in custody, but on the contrary, that he quitted his post, accompanying the Prisoners in a turbulent manner towards the spot where the Acting Magistrate was standing.

3d. That the Subadar, Sheeb Dyal Sing, allowed the Prisoners to escape from his custody, without making any attempt to detain them, by which the life of the Acting Magistrate was endangered, and, in consequence, Poorun Sing, Sewun Sing, and others escaped, and were re-apprehended by the Acting Magistrate, or by some of his Chuprassies.

4th. That the Subadar, Sheeb Dyal Sing, allowed the Prisoners to make use of the most seditious and mutinous language to the Acting Magistrate, without making any attempt on his part to check it, and that the conduct of the Subadar was so encouraging to the Prisoners in his custody, that the Acting Magistrate was, during the period of the disturbance, obliged to request first Mr. Hunter, and afterwards Mr. Barlow, to stand by the Subadar and his party, to see that they did their duty.



## Additional Charges against the Subadar Sheeb Dyal Sing:

1st. For disobedience of a verbal communication made to him, on the 18th May 1819, by the Acting Magistrate, in his Cutcherrie, as Acting Magistrate of this District, to call out the Sepoys on parade, to enable the Cutwal to point out the Sepoys and Havildar who had assaulted him and his people.

2. In disobedience of written order, addressed by the Acting Magistrate to the said Subadar, under the official seal and signature, on the evening of the 18th May 1819, to keep Rumun Sing, Havildar, and thirteen Sepoys in close arrest, depending the inquiry, which had commenced in the Criminal Court, against them, on a charge, wherein the Wokeel of Government was the Prosecutor, and they the Defendants, for riotously and tumultuously assaulting, beating, and falsely imprisoning the Cutwal, Jemadar, and other Police Officers, appointed to keep the peace in this Town and Bazar, by allowing the Havildar and Sepoys to proceed to their lines, to sleep in their Huts, throughout the night of the 18th May 1819.

3. For opposing the due execution of the order of the Magistrate to have fetters put on the legs of the Prisoners Havildar Rumun Sing, of the Dacca Provincial Battalion, and several Sepoys of the same Corps.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

*Opinion and Sentence.*—The Court having duly weighed and considered what hath appeared in Evidence before it, as well on the part of the Prosecution as on behalf of the Prisoner, are of opinion that he is Not Guilty, either wholly or in part, of any one of the Charges preferred against him; and they do accordingly acquit him, the Prisoner, Subadar Sheeb Dyal Sing, of all and every part of the same.

Approved and Confirmed,  
(Signed) HASTINGS.

The Prisoner is to be immediately released and to return to his duty.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Chunar on the 4th day of August 1819, Jemadars Oudhan Singh and Shaick Sooltan Ali, and Seapoys Soopersand Sing alias Rampersand, and Khoosul Sing, of the Gornuckpore Light Infantry Battalion, was arraigned on the Charges specified beneath.

*Crime.*—Jemadar Oudhan Sing, and Jemadar Shaick Sooltan Ali, of the Gornuckpore Light Infantry, placed in arrest, by order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, on the following Charge:

For wanton insolence and disrespect to Mr. Smith, third Judge of the Benares Court of Circuit, in the discharge of his official duties, on the 4th day of April 1819, in not checking the Sepoys of the Guards under their command, who refused admittance into the Jails at Gornuckpore, to the armed Persons who accompanied Mr. Smith in his visit to the Jails, and who raised their pieces with intent to strike the armed Persons, who were Mr. Smith's personal Servants.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

*Finding and Sentence.*—The Court are of opinion that it is proved the prisoners Soopersand Sing alias Rampersand, and also Khoosul Sing, Sentries, did refuse to admit into Jails at Gornuckpore the Persons armed, who accompanied Mr. Smith in his visit to the Jails. It is also proved the Prisoners, Jemadar Oudhan Sing, and Jemadar Shaick Sooltan Ali, did not check the Sepoys of the Guards under their command, who refused admittance into the Jails at Gornuckpore to the armed Persons who accompanied Mr. Smith in his visit to the Jails; but the Court are of opinion, that in so doing the Prisoners acted in fulfilment of their orders, and in the execution of their duty.

The Court do therefore pronounce the Prisoners, severally and collectively, Not Guilty of wanton insolence and disrespect to Mr. Smith, 3d Judge of the Benares Court of Circuit, in the known, open, and solemn discharge of his functions, on the 4th day of April 1819; the Court do, therefore, most fully and honorably acquit them thereof; and they are hereby most fully and honorably acquitted accordingly.

Approved and Confirmed,  
(Signed) HASTINGS.

The Prisoners are to be released and to be directed to return to their duty.  
JAMES NICOL, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

## Consistory Court.

Whereas His present Majesty King George the Third did by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the Second day of May, in the fifty-fourth year of His said Majesty's Reign, Erect, Found, Ordain, Make and Constitute His Majesty's TERRITORIES under the Government of The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to be a BISHOP'S SEE, and to be called THE BISHOPRIC OF CALCUTTA; And did give and grant to THOMAS FANSHAW MIDDLETON, Doctor in Divinity, the first Bishop of Calcutta, and to his Successors Bishops of Calcutta, full Power and Authority to perform all the Functions peculiar and appropriated to the Office of a Bishop within the limits of the said See: AND also by himself or themselves, or by his or their Commissary or Commissaries, to Exercise Jurisdiction, Spiritual and Ecclesiastical, in and throughout the said See and Diocese, according to the Ecclesiastical Laws of His Majesty's Realm of England, which are lawfully made and received in England in the several causes and matters therein expressed and specified: AND for a Declaration of His Majesty's Royal Will, concerning the special Causes and Matters in which His Majesty would, that the aforesaid Jurisdiction should be exercised, His Majesty did thereby further give and grant to the aforesaid Bishop and his Successors full Power and Authority by himself or themselves, or by his or their Commissary or Commissaries, by him or them to be thereunto specially authorized, to grant Licences to officiate to all Ministers and Chaplains of all the Churches or Chapels, or other places within the said Diocese, wherein Divine Service should be celebrated according to the Rites and Liturgy of the Church of England, and to visit all such Ministers and Chaplains and all Priests and Deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident in their said Diocese, with all and all manner of Jurisdiction, Power and Coercion, Ecclesiastical, that might be

requisite in the Premises; As also to call before him or them, or before his or their Commissary or Commissaries, at such competent days, hours, and places whatsoever, when and as often as to him or them should seem meet and convenient, the aforesaid Ministers, Chaplains, Priests, or Deacons, in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, or any of them, and to enquire by Witnesses to be sworn in due form of Law, and by all other lawful ways and means by which the same might be best and most effectually done, as well concerning their Morals, as their Behaviour in their said offices and stations respectively; And His Majesty did thereby authorize and empower the said Bishop and his Successors, and his and their Commissary and Commissaries, to administer all such Oaths as were accustomed and might by Law be administered, according to the Ecclesiastical Laws of His Majesty's Realm of England, and to punish and correct the aforesaid Chaplains, Ministers, Priests and Deacons, in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, according to their Demerits, whether by Deprivation, Suspension, or other such Ecclesiastical Censure or Correction as they would be liable to, according to the Ecclesiastical Laws aforesaid: AND for a further accomplishment of his said Majesty's intention and for aiding the said Bishop of Calcutta according to the Laws and Customs of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the due and Canonical Superintendence of Ecclesiastical Persons and Affairs His said Majesty did also Erect, Found and Constitute (with certain other Archdeacons therein mentioned) ONE ARCHDEACONRY in and over the PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, to be styled THE ARCHDEACONRY OF CALCUTTA; which said Archdeaconry (with the other Archdeacons) was to be Subject and Subordinate to the said Bishop's See of Calcutta; And His said Majesty did also by the said Letters Patent name and appoint HENRY LLOYD LORING, then Master of Arts but now Doctor in Divinity, to be Archdeacon of the said Archdeaconry of Calcutta: AND did also by the said Letters Patent in the manner therein mentioned further declare His said Majesty's Will in regard to the Duties and Functions to be exercised by the respective Archdeacons and their Successors, and particularly that each of the said Archdeacons should within his Archdeaconry be and be taken to be, without further appointment, the Commissary of the said Bishop and his Successors, and should exercise Jurisdiction in all Matters therein aforesaid according to the Duty and Function of a Commissary by the said Ecclesiastical Laws: NEVERTHELESS His said Majesty did also by the said Letters Patent (amongst other things) will, declare and ordain, that in all grave matters of Correction which were accustomed according to the Practice of the Ecclesiastical Laws of His said Majesty's Realm of England, to be Judicially examined, the same should in like manner be Judicially examined and proceeded in before the said Bishop and his Successors, or his or their Commissary or Commissaries aforesaid in the respective Archdeacons in which the Party to be proceeded against, should reside, and that all such causes should be proceeded in, to final Sentence in due form of Law: AND His said Majesty did (after providing for Appeals from any Judgments or Decrees to be pronounced by the said Bishop or his Successors, or by his or their Commissary or Commissaries as therein set forth, and declaring and ordaining other matters therein mentioned) further ordain, that the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta or Madras, or the Recorder's Court at Bombay (as the case might be) should have such and the like Jurisdiction and Power of interfering by Writ of Prohibition or Mandamus, subject to the same Laws, Restrictions and Rules of Practice as was or had been exercised by His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Westminster in regard to Proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts in England,—regard being had nevertheless to any Special Provisions or Exceptions contained in the said Letters Patent, and to any other Laws and Regulations specially applicable to, or concerning His Majesty's Territories in the East Indies, or the See and Diocese of Calcutta:—MOREOVER it was His Majesty's Royal Will and His Majesty did thereby declare and ordain that nothing in the said Letters Patent contained should extend or be construed to extend to repeal, vary or alter the Provisions of His Majesty's several charters of the Twenty-sixth day of March in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, the Twenty-sixth day of December in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and the Twenty-eighth day of February in the Twenty-eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, whereby Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction was given to the said Courts of Judicature and Recorder's Court respectively, so far as the same did not appertain to the Correction of Clerks, or the Spiritual Superintendence of Ecclesiastical Persons, or to give to the said Bishop or Archdeacons or their Successors any Authority or Jurisdiction whatever in Matters then cognizable in the said Courts, except as therein last excepted:—WE THEREFORE THOMAS FANSHAW, by Divine Permission Bishop of Calcutta, by the Authority of His said Majesty's Letters Patent will, with the Divine Blessing, proceed to constitute and form a PUBLIC COURT for the Exercise of the Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction within the Archdeaconry of Calcutta to Us and our Successors, and to our and their Commissary or Commissaries granted, according to the Practice of the Ecclesiastical Laws of the Realm of England, and conformably to the tenor and effect of the said Letters Patent, to be styled "THE CONSISTORY COURT WITHIN AND FOR THE ARCHDEACONRY OF CALCUTTA, IN THE DIOCESE OF CALCUTTA," And the proper Officers and the Advocates, together with such Proctors as are to be authorized to practice in the said Court, will be duly Sworn, in and admitted, And the said Court when duly constituted and formed will from time to time pronounce and pass such Rules, Orders and Regulations of Practice as may be customary and necessary for conducting the Business before the said Court:—AND MOREOVER the said Court will be holden four times in every year; that is to say, on the Fifteenth day of October, the Second day of January, the Fifteenth day of April, and the Tenth day of June, provided that none of the said days fall upon Sundays or Holidays, in which case the Court will be holden on the next day following, or the first day afterwards not being liable to the like objection, and will continue to sit or adjourn as the Business and customary Proceedings and Practice of the Court may require:—AND FRIDAY, the Fifteenth day of OCTOBER NEXT, is by us appointed for Opening, Constituting and Forming the said Consistory Court, which will assemble at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that the said Court will be holden for the present at No. 4, in Garstin's Buildings, in the City of Calcutta:—IN TESTIMONY whereof We have caused our Official Seal to be hereunto Set and affixed: Dated at Calcutta this Eighth day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and of our Consecration the Sixth.

By Order of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta,

W. H. ABBOTT,

Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Calcutta.

September 8, 1819.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta;  
August 31, 1819.

At a General Court Martial held at Kaira on the 7th June, 1819, and continued by adjournments until the 9th of the same month, Private George Smith, alias Walsh, of the 17th Light Dragoons, was arraigned upon the following Charge, viz.

George Smith alias Walsh confined "for Desertion, he having broke out of the Regimental Hospital, on or about the 20th August last (1818) he being then (Sick) a Prisoner confined there under the sentence of a General Court Martial for former Desertion."

"Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision.

**Opinion and Sentence.** "The Court having duly considered the evidence against the prisoner George Smith alias Walsh, and also what he has stated in his defence, are of opinion that he the said Prisoner George Smith alias Walsh is Guilty of the crime laid to his Charge, which being in breach of the Articles of War, do sentence him the said George Smith alias Walsh, to be transported as a Felon for the term of seven years."

Which Sentence was approved and confirmed by Major General Bailie, Commanding the Forces at Bombay.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief directs, that the foregoing Order be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. M'MAHON, Col. A. G.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Correspondent, who signs himself "A Lover of a FREE, but an Admirer of a CORRECT Press," has pointed out to us an anachronism in an article quoted from the EXAMINER Newspaper, in our Journal of the 19th of August, giving an Election Anecdote, in which it is stated that the Proceedings of the Westminster Election in 1777, were to be found in JUNIUS; whereas this celebrated Writer closed his Letters five years before this date.

The Extract made from the EXAMINER was sent to us in manuscript, by a Friend who occasionally obliges us with his selections of striking articles; so that we did not see the original Number of the EXAMINER from which it was taken. It was placed under the head of MISCELLANEA, in page 830 of the last Vol. of our Journal, and the authority for it there acknowledged. There being no very glaring deviation from the period about which JUNIUS wrote, the person who read the proofs did not stop to turn to JUNIUS, to see whether the dates were exact, depending on the accuracy of the authority quoted; nor could it be expected that the rapidity of a Daily publication would admit of so tedious a task as the collation of dates in every thing spoken of; or that the memory of the Corrector would be equal to the detection of every slight error of this description.

On examination, we find that the extreme scope of time occupied by the Letters of JUNIUS, with the exception of the last to Woodfall, is from the 28th of April 1767, to the 10th of May 1772. What will be said however of the ACCURACY of our hypercritical Correspondent when we state, that in correcting the error, or inadvertence alluded to, he gravely closes his Letter to us in these words:

"Now, Sir, JUNIUS, a name which must ever be revered by Englishmen, began to write in 1669, and finished in 1772."

We leave it to our Readers, and to the candour of this "Admirer of a Correct Press," to determine which is the greatest error of the two:—that of the EXAMINER, and ourselves who followed it, or that of this fastidious Champion of Accuracy.

We may add that, a WRITTEN error, traced by a pen, is much less likely to happen from inadvertence than a printed one, as the first is a deliberate and voluntary act of the writer, while the last may be occasioned by the different types being mixed together in the same box, the ignorance of the printers, the haste of reading, and twenty other causes.

We are willing to be more liberal however in our construction of the Critic's error, than he is of the Examiner's and our own: for we will suppose that 1669 was meant for 1769, (tho' one who takes up his pen to correct another in an error of FIVE YEARS in date could hardly hope to be excused for making himself an error of a WHOLE CENTURY) Even allowing this however to be a slip of the pen, 1769 would be inaccurate, as it is TWO YEARS later than the truth; and the figures are made so plainly in the Manuscript of his Letter, that they cannot be mistaken.

We shall preserve the Letter itself at the Office for a Month from this date, in order that the Writer, if he should have any doubts on the subject of his own mistakes, may depute some Friend to verify or falsify our statement on his behalf.

### Shipping Intelligence.

#### CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Sept. 10	Ludwig	Danish	A. N. Beck	Copenhagen	Apr. 15

#### CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Sept. 15	Blenheim	British	W. Shirley	London & Mad.

### Domestic Occurrences.

#### MARRIAGES.

On the 15th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parsons Mr. John Buckland, of the firm of Breen and Co. to Miss C. S. Smith.

On the 26th of August, by the Reverend Mr. Fisher, at her Uncle Major MacPherson's quarters in the Imperial Palace of Delhi, Lieutenant R. Rideout, of the 7th N. I. to Miss Isabella Clark.

On the morning of the 16th instant, by the Reverend Mr. Parsons, Mr. C. W. Linstedt, Deputy Register in the Secretary's Office, Military Department of Government, to Miss Marianne Matilda Turnbull.

#### BIRTHS.

On the 7th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Whittle, of the Royal Navy, and Master of the Floating Light Vessel Torch, of a Daughter.

On the 10th instant, the Lady of Ensign Donnithorne, of His Majesty's 65th Foot, of a Son.

On the 14th instant, the Lady of A. Hudson, Esq. Attorney at Law, of a Son. At Singapore, on the 25th of July, Mrs. Barnard, of a Daughter.

#### DEATHS.

Drowned on Tuesday, the 7th instant, by the Boat upsetting in which he was crossing the River from Suikah, Mr. Richard Barclay, Printer, aged 23 years, and Nephew of Captain Andrew Barclay, late of the Country Service; a most amiable young man, whose loss is sincerely regretted by the few friends he possessed in this country.

On the morning of the 10th instant, Mr. William Eyes, of Liverpool, aged 25 years, of a bowel complaint; much regretted by the small circle of his friends.

On the 15th instant, at the Mission House, Serampore, Mr. J. Randall.

### Nautical Notices.

The Prince of Orange spoke the ship Amboyne, from Calcutta, bound to Madras, on the 8th instant, off the Jagernaut Pagoda.

She has brought from Point de Galle, a part of the first Ceylon Volunteer Battalion, consisting of five officers, 206 rank and file, and 39 followers. We also find mentioned as Passengers on board of her, from Point de Galle, Captain Sartorius, Mr. F. Schatts, 1st officer, and five of the crew of the late ship Hayston. This vessel, it will be recollected, had left the Isle of France on the 1st July, for Madras and Calcutta, and we have been looking for her arrival here, since the beginning of the present month. She was not destined however to return, and the following is the account that has been kindly handed to us respecting her loss.

She was wrecked on the 20th of July, on a reef of rocks, to the Westward of the Maldiv Islands, and in about 6, of North latitude. She had crossed the line on the 14th, in lon. 69. E. and saw nothing until after she struck, and then only the reef on which she lay at low water. They report its extent as great, being as far as the eye could reach, both North and South.

The breakers were discovered at eight o'clock, on the evening of the above day, and she was immediately hove in stays, but she struck in coming round, and the rudder was knocked off by the shock. All the efforts of the crew and officers to get her off proved unavailing. The boats were stove by the violence of the surf, and the Captain, with part of the crew, reached one of the Maldiv Islands, about thirty miles distant, upon a raft, from whence they were sent by the native chief to Point de Galle.

[Hark.

As the three Islands, described in the following notice, and fallen in with by Captain Henderson of the ship Hercules, in his passage from South America, are not laid down in the latest Charts, which are those of Arrowsmith's of 1811, we have the pleasure to publish his account of them for the information of our Nautical Readers:—

The first of these is an Island to the eastward of Pitcairn's Island, in lat. 24° 17' S. lon. 128° 20' W. by very good lunar observations. Captain Henderson stood towards the N. W. end of it, within three quarters of a mile, finding no bottom at 45 fathoms. There was no appearance of inhabitants in any part of it, and it was no where more than 60 feet above the level of the sea. Captain Henderson supposed it to be about fifteen miles in circumference.

The second, to the N. W. of Pitcairn's Island, is a small Island covered with cocoanut trees, and having breakers off the N. W. and S. E. ends; it is about a mile in circumference, in lat. 24° 00' S. lon. 131° 30' W.

The third is a small sandy Island, with not a tree or shrub on it, and apparently steep too, except a few breakers off the N. W. end. "This Island," says Captain Henderson, "would be very dangerous in the night, as a ship must be on shore before it could be discovered." Captain Henderson made it at 3.30 p. m. and ran along it within two miles. He computes it to be about four miles long, and three broad, and makes it in lat. 5° 46' S. lon. 156° 5' W.

Pitcairn's Island, by the observations of Captain Henderson, is in lat. 25° 5' S. lon. 130° 23' W. and by Sir Thomas Staines, in His Majesty's ship Briton, in lat. 25° 4' S. lon. 130° 25' W.

#### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	SEPTEMBER 1819.	SELL
0 Rs. 6 As. {	Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	{ 0 Rs. 10 As.

#### BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills, ....	7 per Cent
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange, ....	6 ditto
Discount on Government Salary Bills, ....	6 ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit, ....	6 ditto